

THE

Negro Pictorial Review

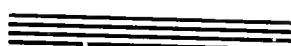
of the Great World War

A Visual Narrative of the Negro's Glorious
part in the world's greatest war.

B Y

M. V. LYNK, M. S., M. D., LL. B.

President of University of West Tennessee, Author of the "Afro-American School Speaker and Gems of Literature" and "The Black Troopers or Daring Deeds of Negro Soldiers in the Spanish-American War."



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MAR 10 1919

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Dedication.

To the over 400,000 Afro-Americans who enlisted in the U. S. Army; to the 130,000 Afro-Americans who did duty overseas; to the over 1,000,000 soldiers of African descent, other than Americans, from Africa and the Isles of the seas; all of whom endured in silence, pain and losses indescribable, and never faltered in their devotion to their God, to their countries and to humanity that the "world might be made a decent place to live in"—this volume is dedicated. Their deeds are immortal and they earned the eternal gratitude of humanity.—The Author.

Foreword.

The author disclaims any intention to write a "History" of the recent world war.

"The Negro Pictorial Review" is presented to the reading public for the purpose of more fully giving the aims, aspirations and accomplishments of the Negro activities in the war just closed. For indeed one of the most remarkable features during the war was the loyalty and zeal of my people.

The Germans began their propaganda by offering the Negro everything imaginable, notwithstanding, if it were possible to justify disloyalty, but it isn't, the Negro might have been more easily influenced by the treacherous Hun propaganda than any other American, but he wasn't. He never has been disloyal, and never will. He knows that he is part and parcel of the greatest country in the world; and for that country he stands as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar, and will not sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. When asked to volunteer he over-filled the units set apart for him. When drafted he went with a cheerfulness that amazed all observers. When asked to subscribe for Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps he often oversubscribed his quota. When commanded to go "over the top" in France he almost invariably distinguished himself. Is there any wonder that he craves a publication giving him just credit for services that he so willingly rendered his country?

This is my apology,

M. V. LYNK.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1919.

Why the World Went to War.

The causes of the great world war may be divided into two general groups: 1. Predisposing causes. 2. Exciting causes.

Predisposing Causes.

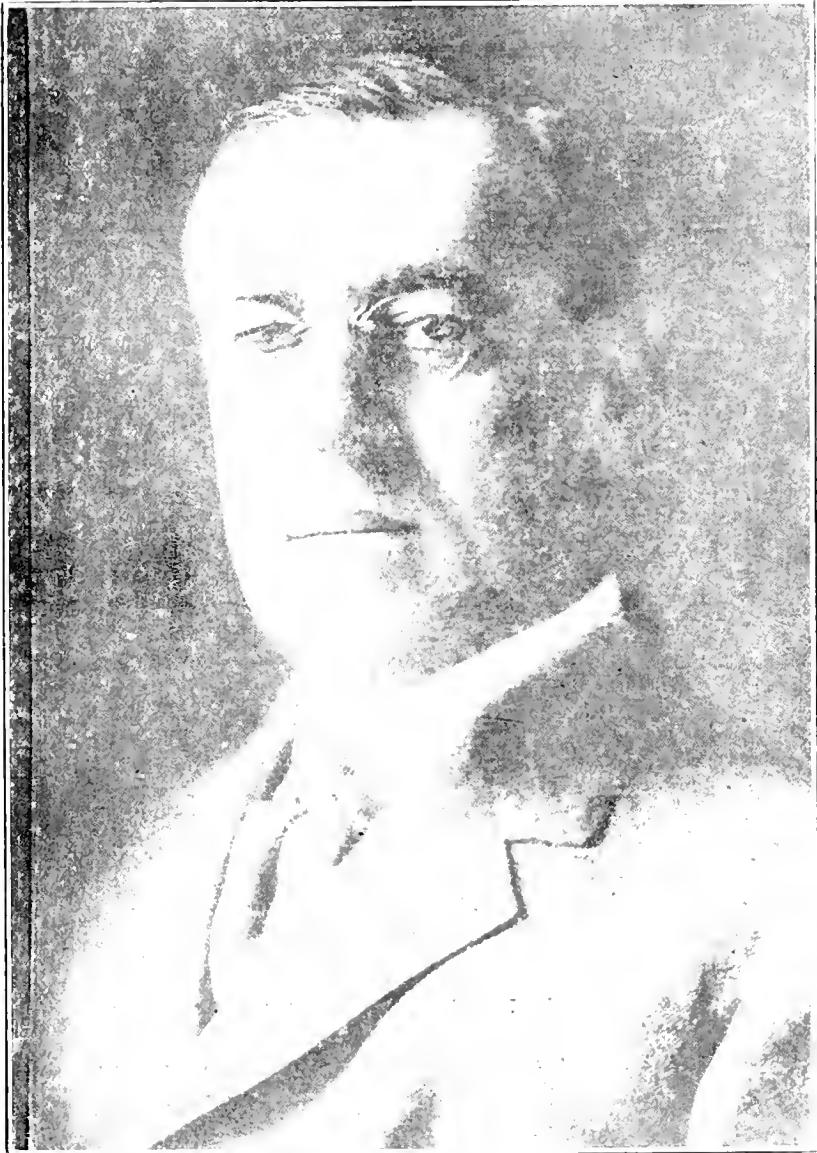
Probably the most potent predisposing causes of what was first the European war were the unholy ambitions and acute jealousies that existed among the European nations. Each desired that the other should gain no vantage or additional prestige whatever. To prevent this each of the great powers, either voluntarily or by initiation, assumed guardianship over the weaker nations; especially over those next of kin. The Balkan States seemed to be the most complicating factor. Russia assumed guardianship of the nations having a preponderance of Slavic blood. Roumania, with its Latin consanguinities, was close to France and Italy. Bulgaria, Greece and Balkan Turkey were debatable regions. The Slavic Terror has long thought to be a menace to Teutonic aspirations. Germany, through the Kaiser, felt it was its mission to dominate Europe and eventually the world. Because of national jealousies and racial hatred, Europe became, and was, an armed camp. The nations carried the theory of military preparedness to the limit. This was true of Germany in a larger sense than of any other European nation. Sitting on a powder keg, so to speak, it only required a tiny spark to cause an explosion.

Exciting Causes.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the throne of Austria, was killed by an assassin's bullet, while sojourning in Bosnia. The assassin was supposedly of Slavic sympathies, a Servian. Now Russia had never forgiven Austria for seizing Bosnia and Herzegovina and making these Slavic people subjects of the Austrian crown. Aently jealous as these nations were of each other, this was the signal for general military aggressions.

On July 23, 1914, Austria sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding, in very humiliating terms, the punishment of the assassin. Servia having only twenty-four hours to answer, accepted, but reserved the right to act as an independent state.

July 24 Russia asked Austria for delay. Immediately Russia, representing the Slavonic people, and Germany, representing the Teutonic group, began mobilizing their armies. England, France and other neutrals tried to get them to halt and calmly discuss difficulties, but Germany, claiming that Russia was mobilizing her forces, broke her treaty obligations and began the invasion of France by violating the neutrality of Belgium. Thus, like the rapid changes of a kaleidoscope, Europe went mad over night—went to bed at peace and awoke next morning to find themselves flying at each others' throats.



President Woodrow Wilson.

His fine grasp of questions affecting human rights
has made him the leading statesman
in the world.

Why America Went to War.

The government of the United States tried to be absolutely neutral and fair to all belligerents, but the crimes committed by Germany on the high seas were unbearable. These atrocities were committed by Germany in her ruthless submarine warfare, which resulted in the sinking of the Cunard Liner Lusitania, bound from New York to Liverpool, with 1,959 persons aboard, many of whom were American citizens. America's dignity was outraged. Therefore on April 3, 1917, President Wilson addressed a special session of the American Congress, in which he asked Congress to declare that a state of war exist between Germany and America. This Congress did, April 6, 1917. America fought to "make the world a decent place to live in," and won.

Why the Negro Fought.

At the beginning of America's entry into the war, an erroneous impression became current that this was a "white man's war." The fact is, it was a war for all the people, by all the people. The American Negro has always been 100 per cent American. Therefore his ardent patriotism caused him to fight. Long before the selective draft was instituted, Negroes literally bombarded the recruiting stations with requests and entreaties that they be allowed to enlist. Many people did not understand the ardent enthusiasm of such patriotism.

For What Did He Fight?

That's the milk in the cocoanut. I can not bet-

ter answer this question than by quoting the eloquent Roscoe Conklin Simmons:

"The French fought for Alsace-Lorraine, and got it. The English fought for democracy and got that. The Italians fought to rid their golden borders of the tread of barbarism, and back to the mountains the Austrians were driven.

The Belgians fought for the grave of Leopold, and having got it, they are welcome to it. The American white man fought for glory, and glory is his beyond every figure I have named.

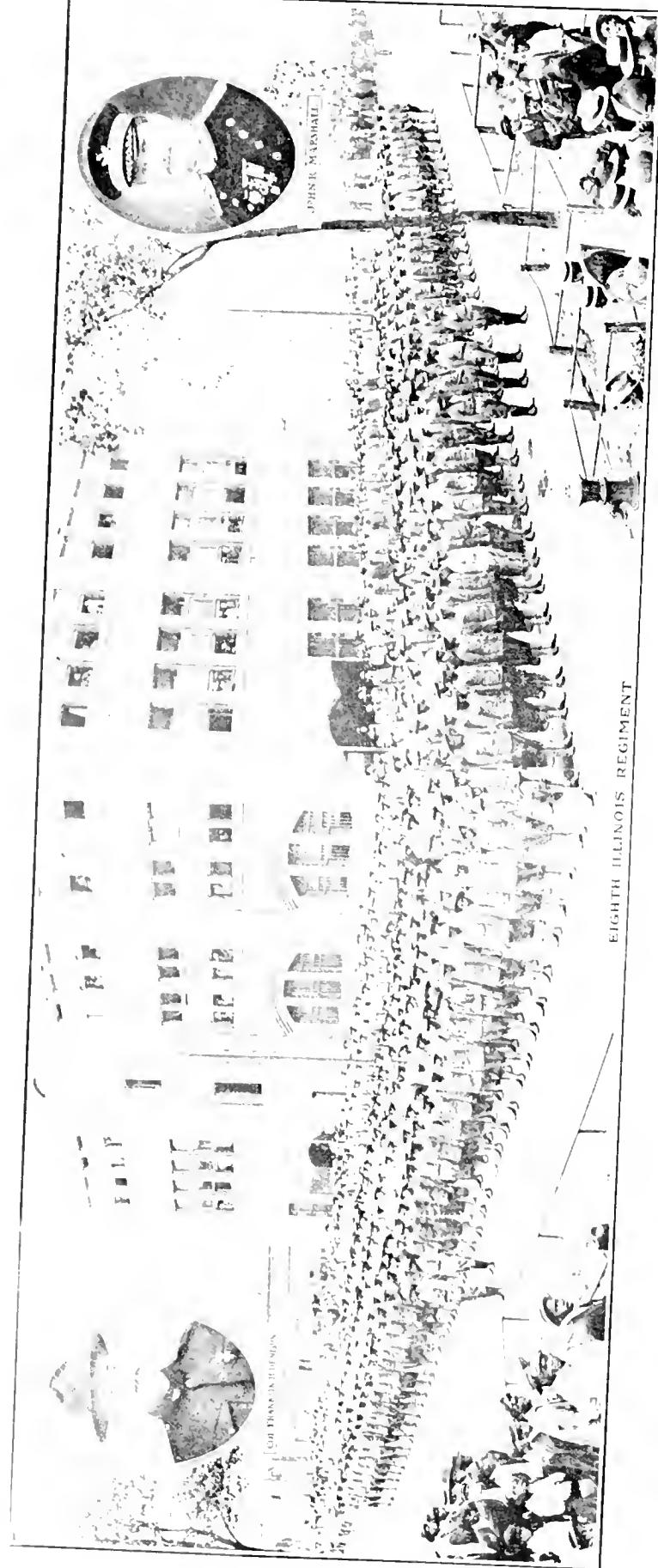
And the Negro—for what did he fight?

Standing alone like a man in No Man's Land, under orders from the American white man, the Negro fought to make a Man's Name and a place to stand in Every Man's Land—the United States of America.

Protecting the women of France from the invading foe, by command of the government of his native land, the Negro fought for protection for his own women in Dixie.

The American Negro fought for a kind word from the American white man whom he has never failed, and to whom he is the only friend not bought with gold.

Holding his gun without a tremor and aiming it without a fault, the Negro fought to hold the American ballot without a sigh and mark it without a single fear. Any hand good enough to pull a trigger in defense of the American ballot is good enough to put a cross mark on that ballot and have it counted."



EIGHTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT

This Regiment was mustered in the U. S. Volunteer Service as the Eighth Infantry, 370th U. S. National Guard, Illinois U. S. Volunteers. On June 28th, 1898, officers were commissioned by Governor John R. Tanner, then Governor of the State of Illinois. The first commander was JOHN R. MARSHALL, who commanded the Regiment and saw service during the Spanish-American War in Cuba. He was placed on the retired list January 1st, 1914, and was succeeded by the present commander, COLONEL FRANK LINN A. BENNINGTON, January 12th, 1914. He was the Commanding Officer in France. All the officers are colored from Colonel down. This Regiment saw duty in some of the thickest of the fighting on the French front and won the highest commendation from the commanding officers with which they were brigaded.

The Negro's War Record.

1. The first martyr of the Revolutionary War, was Crispus Attucks, a Negro, who fell on Boston Commons, March 5, 1770. He led a party of white and colored persons against some British invaders.

2. 3,000 Negroes saw service during the Revolutionary War, 775 of whom were under General Washington's personal command on August 24, 1778. It was the Black Legion of San Domingo, consisting of 800 blacks and mulattoes, who on October 9, 1779, saved the American and French armies from annihilation at the seige of Savannah.

3. In the war of 1812-500 Negroes distinguished themselves at the battle of New Orleans, to whom General Jackson said:

"I expected much of you for I was not misinformed of those qualities which enable you to resist the invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity and could defend all that was dear to you; but you have surpassed my hopes."

4. Over 180,000 Negro soldiers served in the late "unpleasantness" between the States. After the war less hatred remained in the Negro's breast than ever existed between persons fighting on opposite sides, and for a principal, than has ever been the case, we believe, since the world began. Notwithstanding conditions that

existed prior to and during this war, the Negro, in an unusually large measure, maintains the kindest relations of mutual help and co-operation with the Southern white man. Our sincere desire is that this relation may steadily improve and broaden.

5. In the Spanish-American war, the 10th Cavalry (colored) and the 25th Infantry (colored) won honor at San Juan Hill and El Caney. The 8th under Col. John R. Marshall, also won honor in Cuba.

6. In the great world war it can truthfully be said the Negro troops fought the battle for democracy. Over 400,000 Negro troops served in our armies at home and abroad. About 1,200 were commissioned officers. The 92nd Division (over 16,000 soldiers) was officered by Negroes from Major down.

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, in speaking of his trip to the war zone in France, said:

"During the weeks which I spent with our troops in France, I had abundant occasion to meet and inspect and talk with the men of a considerable number of our colored organizations on the Western front.

"I should hesitate to pick out one feature more than another which impressed me most strikingly in the American Expeditionary Force, but cer-

tainly the spirit pervading the ranks of our colored soldiers there, is not least among the inspiring recollections which I have of my visit to the American Expeditionary Force. The sanitary condition of the camps seemed to be noticeably excellent; the men with whom I talked told me that their food was plentiful and palatable; and their officers told me that their work was a credit to their organizations.

"I have come back with an increased pride in these units."

Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER, Sec. of War"

The "Southern Workman" under date of Sept. 1918, said:

One regiment of Negroes in the American Army (number deleted by censor) has had its baptism of fire on the fighting fields of France, and acquitted itself so well that the French commander of the sector has cited the whole regiment as worthy of receiving the war cross.

7. The French African Colonies sent over 700,000 soldiers and 300,000 workers to the battle front during the great world war just ceased. Including other persons of African descent more than 2,000,000 Negro soldiers had, when the armistice was signed, offered their lives in the cause of freedom and justice for all people.





TWO HEROES.

General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, made the following official report:

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, May 19, 1918.

"Section B. Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15, Pte. Henry Johnson and Pte. Roberts, while on

sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party estimated at twenty men, who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand-to-hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one, and probably a second, German was severely cut. A third is known to

have been shot.

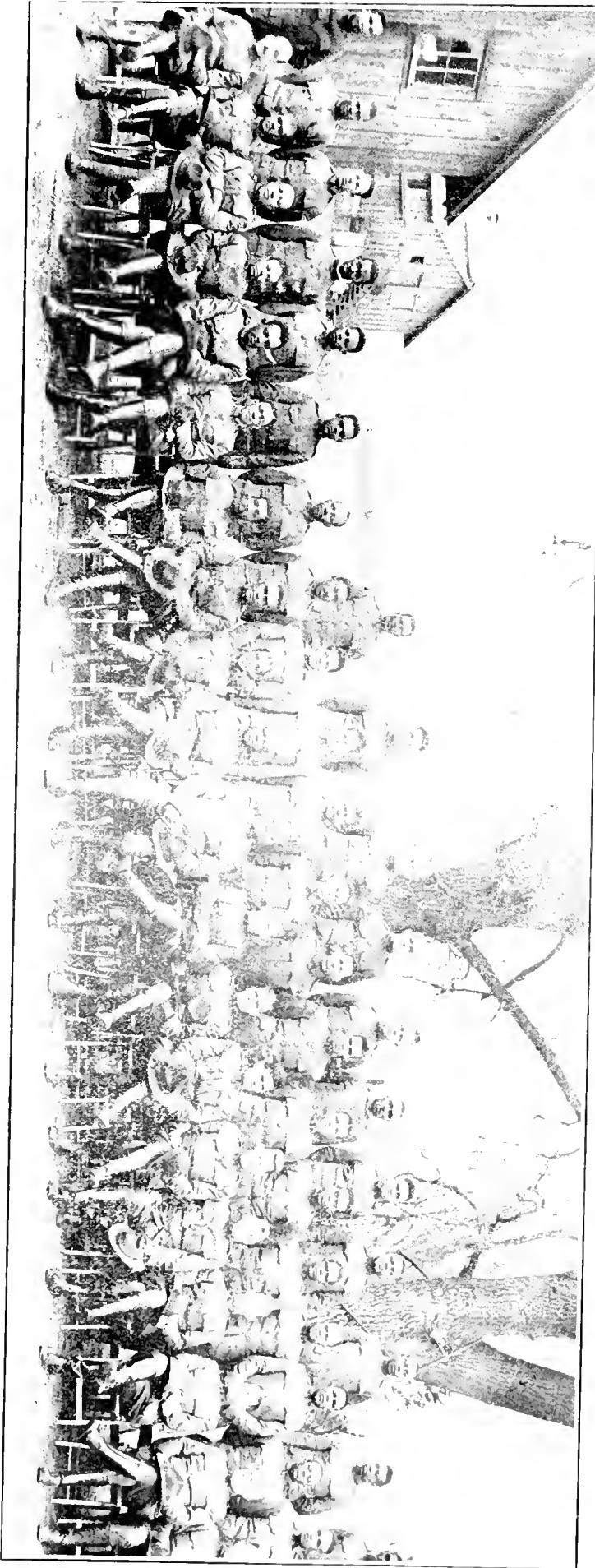
"Attention is drawn to the fact that the two colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds and despite the use of grenades by a superior force."

Privates Henry Johnson (left) and Needham Roberts (right), members of Colonel Haywood's old 15th Regiment, New York National Guards, (now the 369th), who have been decorated by the French for routing twenty-four Germans west of

Verdun and preventing the carrying out of a well-developed plan to assail one of the most important points of resistance on the American front. The privates have been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French General of the Division under whom the unit served, and Johnson received the much-coveted gold palm of the French Army Commander as well. Johnson lost his leg on the battle field in France. He has been in the military service of the U. S. for 24 years and wears eight medals for distinguished service.



Colored Officers in Training at Camp Dodge,
Desmoines, Iowa. Group No. 1





Champion Riviter of the World.

The fourth from the left standing of this group of Negro riveters is Charles Knight, who was awarded the international prize for riveting by Lord Northcliffe.

Charles Knight drove 4,875 three-quarter inch rivets in a nine-hour day. The previous highest record was 4,442 made by a workman in a Scottish shipyard. This is the way the Negro demonstrated his patriotism at home while his brothers in black in the army showed it in France. Mr. Knight is a respectable and industrious citizen of Baltimore, a native of Virginia. Knight has been awarded \$227 for setting the world's record. He received \$102 for his day's work, a bonus of \$50 for bringing the record back to America and twenty-five pounds sterling offered by Donald Me-

Leod, a London shipbuilder, through the London *Daily Mail*. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board has cabled Lord Northcliffe a new challenge for British workmen and wrote Knight as follows: "Your world's record feat of driving 4,875 rivets, on May 16, has set for American shipbuilders the fast pace that is so necessary for carrying on the war successfully. It is the American way to excel when the occasion demands, and you and your associates, in upholding so splendidly this tradition, inspire emulation throughout the shipbuilding industry."

Our people should remember that labor is the basis of all Wealth. The man who excels as a shipbuilder is entitled to as much honor as the man who commands an army.

Negro Soldiers Enlisted in the Regular Army.

It is of interest to know that a part of Uncle Sam's permanent fighting force is made up of some of the best Negro soldiers in the world.

Four Negro regiments constitute the quota of troops in the regular United States Army. They are the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and the 24th and 25th Infantry.

Most of the commissioned officers of these regiments are white. The regiments were recruited in the '60s, and are composed of some of the best disciplined troops of the United States Army.

In the City of New Orleans, in 1866, 2,266 ex-slaves were recruited for service. None but the largest and blackest Negroes were accepted. From them were formed the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry. All four are famous fighting regiments, yet the two cavalry commands have earned the proudest distinction. While the record of the 9th Cavalry, in its thirty-two years of service in the Indian wars, in the military history of the border, stands without a peer, and is without exception the most famous fighting regiment in the United States service.

Just before the actual declaration of hostilities between America and Spain, the New York Tribune, among other things, had the following to say:

"Since 1862 the nation has had ample opportunity to test the value of the colored American as a soldier in a variety of ways—on the battlefield, in the protracted siege, in Indian warfare, and in the trying service of preserving order and protecting life and property in the time of the great strike of 1834. During the closing period of the war he won for himself a place in the military world which he has been able to hold ever since. Fourteen colored soldiers received medals for heroic conduct during the short period that they served in the Civil War; since then seven have won congressional medals for distinguished gallantry in action against Indians and robbers, and two have received certificates of merit in token of recognition of acts of special though less conspicuous bravery."

Physically, the colored soldier is the equal of the best, all the talk to the contrary notwithstanding.

ing. The average height of the native white recruit is 67.76 inches, but in weight the colored man has decidedly the advantage. Of the recruits received between the ages of 25 and 29 years, the average weight of the native whites was 146.25 pounds; the foreign born whites, 147.16 pounds, while that of the colored men was 149.42 pounds. In mere avoirdupois the colored soldiers lead the army, and in physical endurance they have proved themselves as tough as the toughest."

This paper is also authority for the following extract from the surgeon's report on the subject of alcoholism among the Negro troops:

"The admission rate for alcoholism was 29.06 for the army as a whole—31.20 among the white and 5.70 among

the colored troops. Seven deaths among whites were due directly to this cause.

This is a slight improvement upon the record of 1895, which showed 30.11 as for the army, with 32.16 and 6.47 for the white and colored respectively, and a very considerable improvement on the record of the preceding decade, which gives 41.04 as the average annual rate for the army—4.62 for the colored and 45.07 for the white troops."

It further says:

"The colored soldiers acquire the drill and readily take a fair degree of pride in it and are good shots. The colored regiments have done as well with the new rifle as any, the 25th regiment leading the department in which it is located. That colored soldiers do not lack courage has been proven again and again. Gen. Merritt especially characterized them as 'brave in battle.' "



THE NEGRO SOLDIER AT SAN JUAN HILL

A Tribute by W. F. Powell (white)

Hark! O'er the drowsy trooper's dream
There comes a martial metal's scream,

That startles one and all!

It is the word to wake, to die!
To hear the foeman's fierce defi!
To fling the column's battle-cry!
The "boots and saddles" call.

The shimmering steel, the glow of morn,
The rally-call of battle-horn,
Proclaim a day of courage, born
For better or for all.

Above the pictured tentage white,
Above the weapons glittering bright,
The day God casts a golden light
Across San Juan Hill.

"Forward, forward!" comes the cry,
As stalwart columns, ambling by,
Stride over the graves that waiting lie
Undug in Mother Earth!

Their goal, the flag of fierce Castile
Above her serried ranks of steel,
Insensate to the cannon's peal
That gives the battle birth.

As brown as black—a fearless foe,
Grave, grim and grand, they onward go.

To conquer or to die!
The rule of right; the march of might;
A dusky host from darker night,
Responsive to the morning light,
To work the martial will!
And o'er the trench and trembling earth,
The morn that gives the battle birth
Is on San Juan Hill.

Hark! sounds again the bugle-call--
Let ring the rifle over all,
To shriek above the battle pall,
The war god's jubilee!
They're were bondman, low and long;
They're once weak against the strong;
They're to strike and stay the wrong,
That strangers might be free!

And on, and on, for weal or woe,
The tawny faces grimmer grow,
That bade no mercy to a foe
That pities but to kill.
"Close up!" "Close up!" is heard, and said,
And yet the rain of steel and lead
Still leaves a livid trail of red
Upon San Juan Hill!

"Charge!" "Charge!" The bugle peals again;
'Tis life or death for Roosevelt's men! -
The Musers make reply!
Yet speechless are those swarthy sons,
Save for the clamor of the guns--

Their only battle cry!
The lowly stain upon each face,
The taint still fresh of prouder race,
But speeds the step that springs apace,
To succor or to die!

With rifles hot--to waist-band nude;
The brawn beside the pampered dude;
The cowboy king—one grave—and rude—
To shelter him who falls!
One breast—and bare—how'er begot;
The low, the high—one common lot;
The world's distinction all forgot
When Freedom's bugle calls.

No faltering step, no fitful start;
None seeking less than all his part;
One watchword springing from each heart,
Yet on, and onward still!
The sullen sound of tramp and tread;
Abe Lincoln's flag still overhead;
They followed where the angels led
The way, up San Juan Hill!

And where the lifestream ebbs and flows,
And stains the track of trenchant blows
That met no meeker steel,
The bated breath—the battle yell—
The turf, in slippery crimson, tell
Where Castile's proudest colors fell
With wounds that never healed!

Where every trooper found a wreath
Of glory for his saber sheath;
And earned the laurels well;
With feet to field and face to foe,
In lines of battle lying low,
The sable soldiers fell!

And where the black and brawny breast
Gave up its all—life's richest, best,
To find the tomb's eternal rest
A dream of Freedom still!

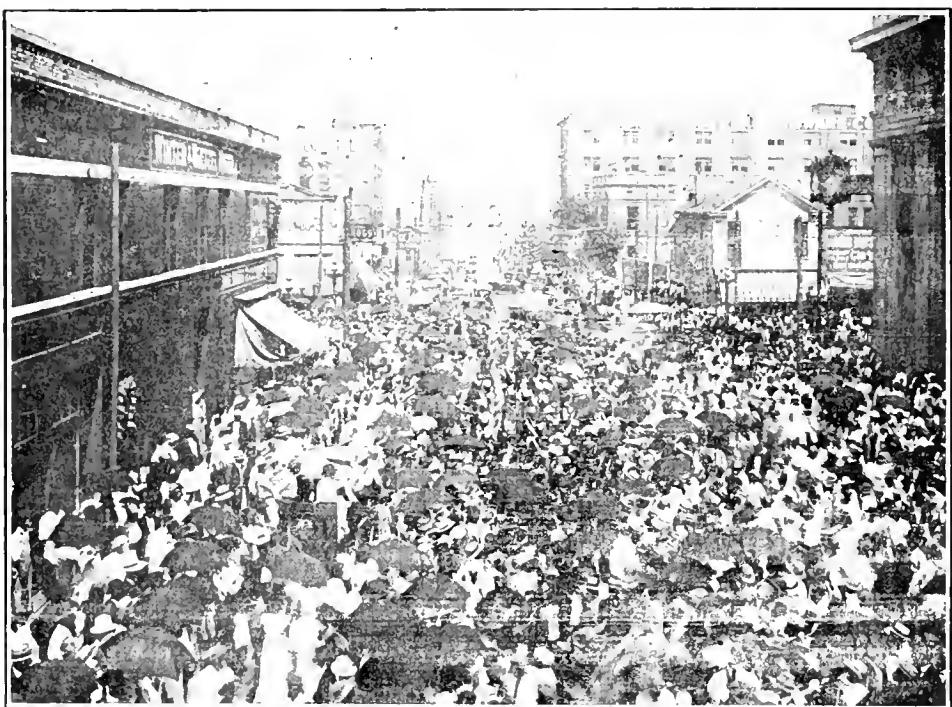
A groundless creed was swept away,
With brand of "coward"—a time-worn say,
And he blazed the path a better way
Up the side of San Juan Hill!
For black or white, on the scroll of fame,
The blood of the hero dies the same;
And ever will, ever will!

Sleep, trooper, sleep; thy sable brow,
Amid the living laurel now,
Is wound in wreaths of fame!
Nor need the graven granite stone,
To tell of garlands all thine own,
To hold a soldier's name!

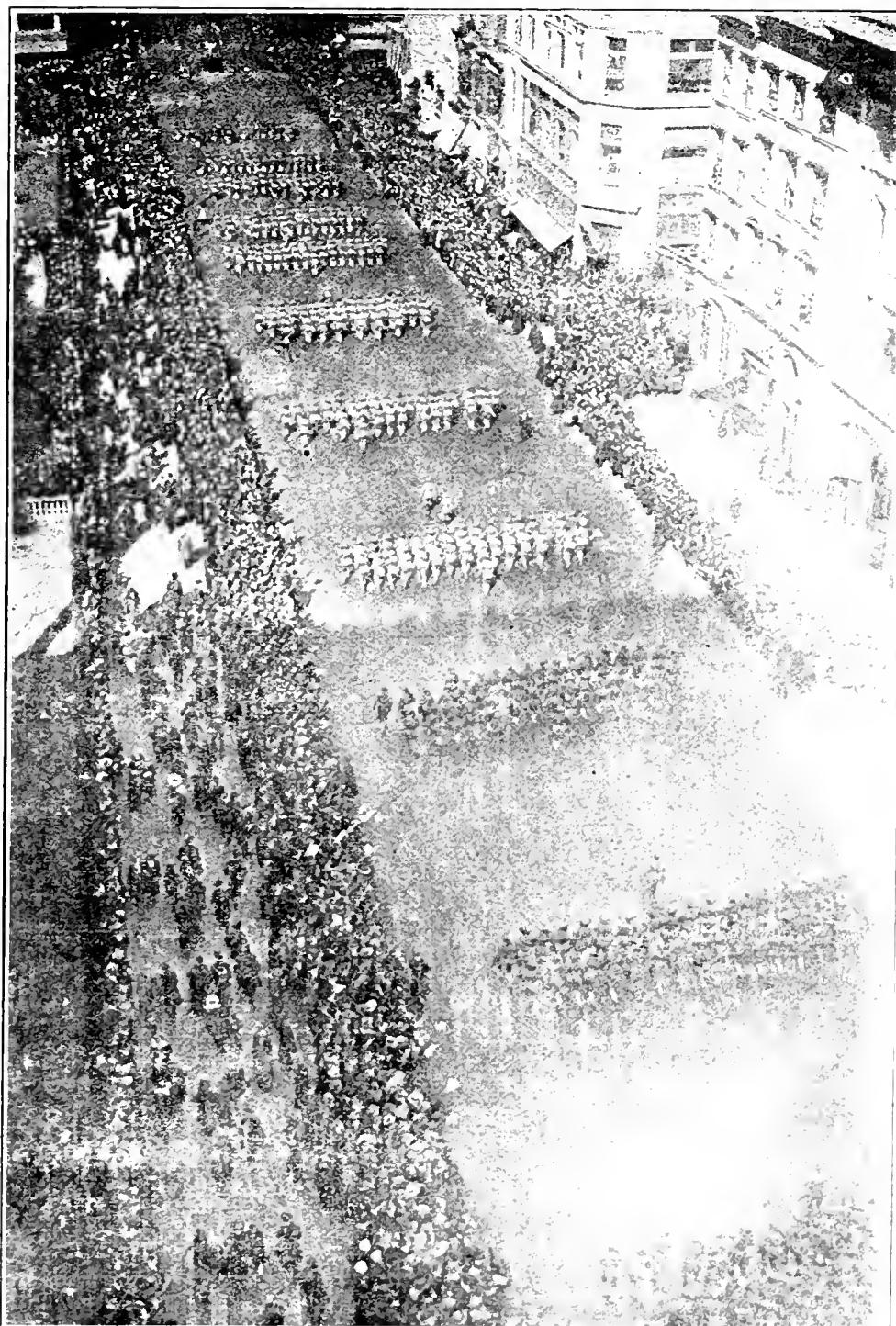
Note.—"The Rough Riders," a New York cavalry regiment of whites, popularly so called because it was composed of athletes and cowboys, was with the division in which the 9th was serving. This regiment was considered the crack

white volunteer regiment, and was in charge of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt. These new recruits, not being used to guerrilla warfare, were ambuscaded by a handful of Spanish sharp shooters, and would have been exterminated had it not been for the timely arrival and quick work of the 9th and 10th Cavalries.

This incident, together with the charge of the colored soldiers up San Juan Hill, during the Spanish-American War, inspired Mr. Powell to write the poem and dedicate it to the Negro soldiers.



An Enthusiastic Audience of 20,000 People who bade Farewell to
over 1300 Jolly Colored Draftees at Memphis, Tennessee,
September 1, 1918.

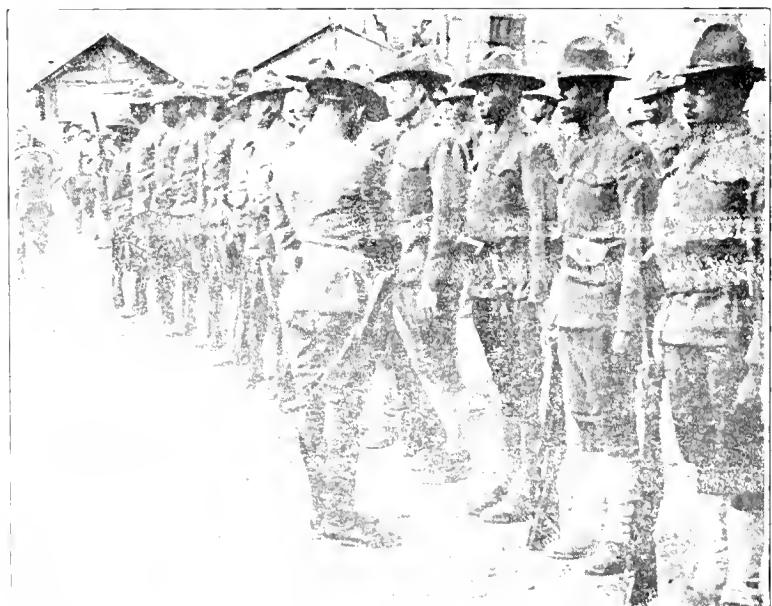


The 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th New York on parade before leaving New York.



THREE CHAMPIONS

Prize Winners in the Engineers Corps.
Under Heavy Shell Fire, They Laid the Track Up to the
First Line Trenches.

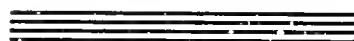


A Group of Colored Soldiers being inspected
before going into action in Alsace.



**Headquarters "Solvent Branch" Red Cross
Headquarters, Memphis, Tennessee.
They Made many thousands of articles
for our boys in France.**

The Record of the 92nd. Division.



Ralph W. Tyler, an accredited representative of the Committee on Public Information, in a special communication, wrote:

"The colored people back in America will feel proud of the 92nd Division, which has about 600 colored line officers, and whose rank and file is composed exclusively of colored soldiers. Here is the record of the 92nd as a combatant regiment up to November 8, 1918:

"When the Marbach sector was taken over by the 92nd Division of Black Devils, as the Germans called them, "No Man's Land" was owned by the Germans, and here they were aggressively on the offensive. They, the Germans, held Belie Farm, Bois De Tete D'Or, Bois De Frehant, Voirote Farm, Voirote Wood, Bois De Cheminot, and Moulen Brook. The constantly aggressive action perpetrated, day and night, from the 92nd has resulted in many casualties to the Germans and the capture of many prisoners.

"One of the places above named has been raided by the 92nd Division patrols from the Bivioior, concentrated northward to the east and west the French Peiry. The Germans have driven north beyond Frehant and Voirote to Cheminot

Bridge, and in his desperation the Hun is attempting to destroy the Seilie Bridge, after having flooded Seilie, proving conclusively that he regards the black troops that compose the 92nd Division as one he cannot successfully withstand. West of the Seilie river excellent results have followed the energetic offensive action of this doughty wing of the Allied Army the Germans losing heavily in killed and wounded and prisoners. In nearly every instance, these raids made by troopers of the Division have been made under the command of colored line officers.

This record made by these colored soldiers must, of necessity, arouse the greatest enthusiasm back in "The States" and merit the plaudits of the race for the gallant fighting machine. So wonderful have been the achievements of the 92nd that the Division Commander was impelled to send out a bulletin of congratulation, to be read before each unit of the Division. This proud record must forever stand as the question of colored soldiers following and fighting under their own officers, and it must forever establish the efficiency of colored officers who have done splendidly under the most trying circumstances."

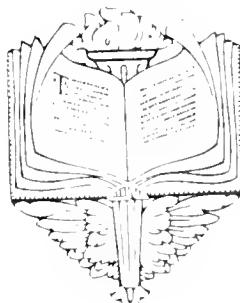
*92nd DIVISION REALLY
(All Colored.)**CAPTURED METZ FORTRESS
By Sgt. Milton Lee Smith*

METZ SECTOR, France.—The 92nd Division was holding, at the time of the greatest battles, the hardest and most important places on the western fronts from the Argonne Forests to the Metz Sector. The German prisoners were greatly astonished when they were taken back of our lines and saw that the American boys were the ones who were holding them.

There have been times when certain battalions have been ordered over the top and succeeded in

taking their objective without a barrage, something which no other units did or would think of doing. Our various artilleries have made good. The 349th, 350th and 351st were on the Metz sector, backing up the Infantry and machine gun boys, when the armistice was signed. The 92nd was out and over the top making a great drive on Metz, when we got word to cease firing for two hours so the German armistice delegation could cross the lines.

Our Colored boys had a whole German division on the run, including the great Prussian Guards, and on the last day, Monday, November 11, were only eight miles from Metz and driving like the devil.





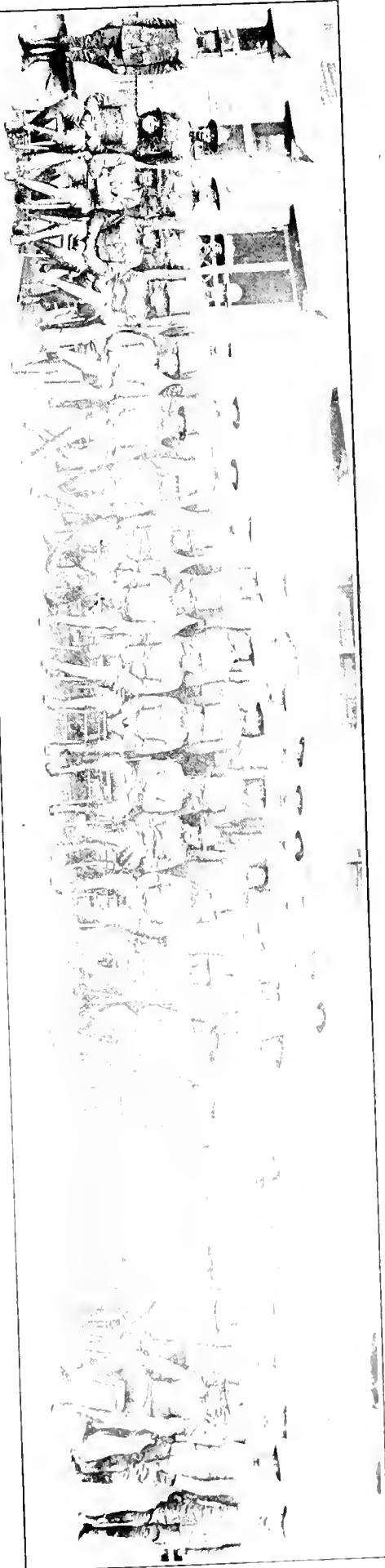
Capt. S. B. Hickman,

Surgeon, 317th Sanitary
Train
92nd Division



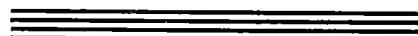
Captain J. Q. Taylor,

Surgeon, First Battalion
366th Infantry



The 13th Officers Training Battalion of the 161st. Depot Brigade, at Camp Grant Illinois.

A French Woman's Tribute to the 92nd. Division.



The following article appeared in a newspaper in a town in France where the Ninety-second Division was temporarily quartered. The author was a French woman. The translation is by Lieutenant Charles A. Shaw:

A peaceful town, far from the front. A beautiful June day, full of the perfume of roses. Resplendent summer freely bursting into bloom, indifferent to human plaints, frets and agitations.

Scene in the town: a boy of 10 years, head like an urchin of the year one, runs through the streets crying, "The Americans are coming to B——; the inhabitants are invited to greet them."

"The Americans!" For months they had been discussed, they had been expected and there was great curiosity; groups of people go down to the public square of the town where they see upon the white street the first ranks of the Allied soldiers.

But, what a surprise—they are BLACK soldiers! Black soldiers? Great astonishment, a little fear. The rural population, not well-informed, knows the Negro of Africa, but that from America—the country of the classical type, character-

ized by the cold, smooth white face—that from America could come this dark group, none could believe his own eyes.

They dispute among themselves, they are a little irritated; some of the women become afraid. One of them confides to me that she feels the first symptoms of an attack of indigestion. Smiling, I reassure the lady with the all too emotional stomach:

"Quiet yourself. They do not eat human flesh. Two or three days from now you will be perfectly used to them."

I said two or three days, but from that very evening the ice is broken. Native and foreigner smile at each other and try to understand each other. The next day we see the little children in the arms of the huge Negroes, confidently pressing their rosy cheeks to the cheeks of ebony, with their mothers looking on in approbation.

A deep sympathy is created for these men, which yesterday was not even surmised. Very quickly it is seen that they have nothing of the savage in them, but that, on the other hand, one more faultless in his bear-

ing, and in his manners more affable or more delicate than these Children of the Sun, whose ancestors dreamed under the wonderful nights, along the murmuring streams.

We admire their forms—handsome, vigorous and athletic; their intelligent and loyal faces, with their large, gleaming eyes, at times dreamy and with a bit of sadness in them.

Far removed is the time when their inauspicious influence was felt upon the digestive organs of the lady. Now one is honored to have them at his table. He spends hours in long talks with them, with a great supply of dictionaries and manuals of conversation. The white mothers weep to see the photographs of the black mothers and display the portraits of their soldier sons. The fiancées of our *poilus* become interested in the fiancées across the sea—in their dress, in their head-dress, and in everything which makes woman resemble woman, in every clime.

Late at night the workers of the fields forget their fatigue as they hear arise through the peaceful night the melancholy voices which call up to

the memory of the exile his distant country.

In the lanes along the flowery hedges more than one blonde head is seen moving thoughtfully beside a curly head, while the setting sun makes blue the neighboring hills, and gently the song of night is awakened.

And then, these soldiers, who had become friends, depart. One evening sad adieux are exchanged. Adieu! How we wish they may be only "au revoirs" (until we meet again)! Promises to correspond, to return when furloughs are granted. Here and there tears fall, and when the next day the heavy trucks roll off in the chilly morning, carrying away to the front our exotic guests, a veritable sadness seizes us!

Soldier Friends, our hearts, our wishes go with you. May the bullets of the enemy spare you. May destiny be merciful to you. And if any of you should never see your native home again, may the soil of France give you sweet repose.

Soldiers, who arrived among us one clear June day, redolent with the scent of roses, you will always live in our hearts! —The Crisis.

Hon. Emmet J. Scott,

Assistant to the Secretary of War.



Returning Soldiers and Reconstruction,

Mr. Scott's position on the returning Negro soldiers and the immediate problems of reconstruction are set forth in a special sent to the Indianapolis Ledger, which follows:

Tuskegee Ala Feb. 4.—During the second and final day of the annual Tuskegee Negro conference last week, problems connected with the demobilization of the Negro soldiers were discussed, the principal address being made by Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the Tuskegee Institute who has been serving since the outbreak of the war as special assistant to the secretary of war.

Mr. Scott pointed out that there were nearly 400,000 Negroes in the service and produced testimony to counteract the active German propaganda that the Negroes were lukewarm in their support

of the flag and were not good soldiers.

"The fear that now seems to prevail in the South over the Negroes homecoming is, in my opinion, equally without foundation," Mr. Scott said, "this is the Negroe's natural home and here the masses of the race will continue to reside, it is to be hoped, for many years in peace and profitable industry. Thousands of them volunteered for military and naval service regardless of the selective service law, and they will return no less anxious to perform their full duties as citizens and to live in peace only the full protection of the law.

No Wretch From Which To Shrink.

"The returning colored soldiers will not be the foul wretch from which to flee in terror, or a plague from which to flee in fear, as some seem to

think. He will return both physically and mentally benefitted by reason of his military training and experience and naturally, he will return to the Southland and other sections with a broader vision and appreciation of American citizenship as well as with new ideas of what liberty and freedom (not license) really mean. He has clearly shown his eager willingness to discharge the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship and it is devoutly hoped that fairminded Americans in all parts of the country will calmly and justly recognize the fact that he is, therefore, entitled to all of the rights and privileges which the laws of our country offer to all other classes of our common citizenship.

"It would be most unfortunate, indeed if threatened conditions in the South, which have been repeatedly referred to in and rightly discouraged by Southern editors and many of the leading white and colored citizens of this section, should make the returning Negro soldier feel that he cannot return to his former home in safety, thereby keeping out of the South a large element which heretofore has contributed to the upbuilding of the industrial south.

"To a vast majority of Negro soldiers, as well as civilians, the word "morals" has taken on a new significance and hundreds of thousands of them have cheerfully responded to the discipline and other rigorous requirements and restrictions

made necessary by the war, and have demonstrated the fact that the thoughtful mind, the conservative voice and pen, the industrious hand, the patriotic dollar, as well as the effective gun and bayonet can all be utilized as vitally important factors in the winning of a great war.

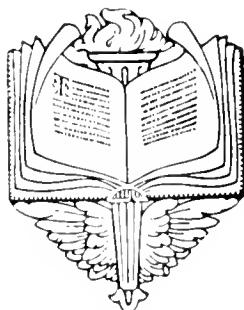
Lynching Should Be Stamped Out.

"The Negro soldier's conduct overseas has won for him the commendation and gratitude of the greatest governments on the face of the earth, and, as homeward he turns his face, his resolve for better citizenship is even more firmly fixed. He will not, I am sure, seek to jeopardize or impair the honor and fame his race has won in this war by any thoughtless or unmanly word or deed. On the contrary he will be anxious to renew and strengthen the friendly relations that he left behind, confident that a spirit of justice abides in the land to which he is returning. Rightly required to be law abiding himself, he confidently expects that law and order will prevail, that lynchings and all form of mob violence, which have driven so many of his race from the south, will be stamped out by duly constituted authority and that every man, regardless of color, who has fought or served under the Starry Banner or who has been loyal to that emblem of liberty and justice will be granted that recognition to which all true Americans are entitled.

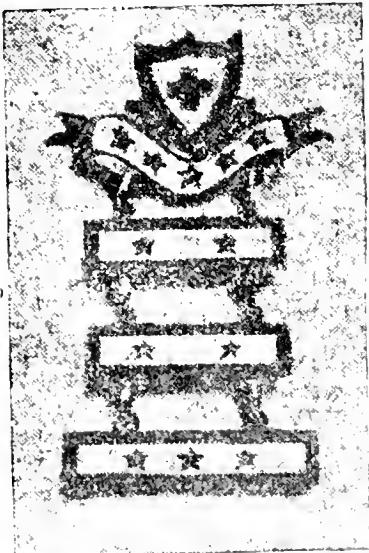
Asks Protection of Law.

"Nearly 400,000 gallant black soldiers fruit and flower of the race have helped to make the world safe for Freedom and Democracy; many of them having paid the supreme sacrifice that their country's ideals might triumph. If, in the hour of her travail and danger, the Negro has neither faltered nor failed in pledging his life, his labor, his money, his all, in defense of his country's safety and honor, surely in the hour of victory and prosperity he

will not be denied fair treatment and the recompense accorded other soldiers because of his valuable services and unswerving patriotism. The Negro asks the full protection of the law, to be left unhindered and unhampered in his industrial and commercial pursuits, to be given a fair deal and full opportunity to educate his children, and to work out his own destiny—being loyal to his family, to his community, to his country, and to his God!"—Indianapolis Ledger, Feb. 8, 1919.



Twelve Sons in the Army.



**Rev. R. H. Windsor
AND SERVICE FLAG**

Rev. R. H. Windsor, who had twelve sons in the military service of the United States, was recently presented with a twelve-star service pin by the American Red Cross. He is the father of nineteen children. The array of stars topped with the Red Cross insignia, it will be noted, carries five stars in the first row. These represent five individual sons. The next bar bears two stars, representing twins; the next bar is similarly decorated, representing twins. The bottom bar, with its three stars, represents triplets. Eight of the boys are volunteers and the other four were called in the draft.

Upon hearing of the remarkable record of the Windsor family, President Wilson, who is also president of the American Red Cross, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Windsor as follows: "I am writing to say with what interest and admiration I have learned of the fact that twelve of your sons are in the service of our country, and the thirteenth impatiently waiting to follow them in. This is a splendid record, and I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart. The colored troops have proved themselves fine soldiers."

Some University of West Tennessee Graduates.



Captain D. B. Granberry,

Surgeon, 92nd Division



Captain E. H. Jones,

Surgeon, 349th M. G. Battalion



SERVICE FLAG

University of West Tennessee, Memphis, showing 41 Graduates and Students in the United States Army, many of whom are in commissions.



Lieut. R. Q. Venson,
Military Instructor at Camp Grant,

General Martin Commends Negro Soldiers.

MANY COLORED SOLDIERS CITED FOR BRAVERY.

Ralph W. Taylor, a special correspondent writing to the Indianapolis Ledger under date of Dec. 8, 1918, said:

By command of General Martin, commanding the 92d Division, General Orders have just been issued commending a number of colored officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 365th Infantry for meritorious conduct in action at Bois Frehant, near Pont-a-Mousson, November 10th and 11th, during the drive on Metz. Those named in this general order were Captain John H. Allen, First Lieutenant Leon F. Stewart, Frank L. Ayre, Walter Lyons, David W. Harris, Benj. F. Ford, Second Lieutenants Geo. L. Gaines, and Russell C. Atkins, Sergeants Richard W. White, John Simpson, Robert Townsend, Solomon D. Colston, Ransom Elliott, and Charles Jackson; Corporals Thomas B. Coleman, Albert Taylor, Charles Reed and James Conley and Privates Earl Swanson, Jesse Cole, James Hill, Charles White and George Chaney.

In the same General Orders the following were

cited for bravery in action: Sergeant Isaac Bill, bravery displayed at Frapelle; First Lieutenant John Q. Lindsey for bravery at Lesseny, both of the 366th Infantry, and First Lieutenant Edward Bates of the 368th Ambulance Corps, and Sergeant Walter L. Gross of the 366th Infantry, for distinguished service near Hominyville.

In another General Order Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe, of the 368th Machine Gun Company, was commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Forest D'Argonne Lieutenant Goodloe was attached to the 3rd Battalion. During the course of action it became necessary to reorganize the battalion and withdraw part of it to a secondary position. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieutenant Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men." General Martin, the new commander of the 92d Division, also cited for meritorious conduct near Vienne le Chateau, Tom Brown, a wagoner, who as driver of an ammunition wagon, displayed remarkable courage, coolness and devotion to

duty under fire. Brown hauled his wagon, even after his horse had been hurled into a ditch by shells and despite his own painful wounds, worked until he had extricated his horses from the ditch, refusing to quit until he completed his work, even though covered with blood from a painful wound.

Entire Unit Cited for Bravery in Battle Line.

The entire first battalion of the 367th (Buffalo) Infantry has just been cited for bravery, and awarded the Croix de Guerre, thus entitling every officer and man in the battalion to wear this distinguished French decoration. This citation was made by the French Commission because of the splendid service and bravery shown by this battalion in the last engagement of the war, Sunday and Monday, November 10th and 11th, in the drive to Metz. This battalion went into action through a valley commanded by the heavy German guns of Metz, and held the Germans at bay while the 56th regiment retreated, but not until it had suffered a heavy loss. The 1st battalion was commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton, of New York, with company commanders and lieutenants colored.

In the 92d Division of the American Army 14 colored officers and 43 colored enlisted men have been cited for bravery in action and awarded the distinguished Service Cross. This is a splendid showing, and especially when it is considered that prior to the drive on Metz, Sunday morning, November 10th, this division with the exception of the 36th, which got into action in the Argonne, the

92d had to content itself with making daily and nightly raids on the German front line trenches to capture prisoners. This, however, required daring courage, and, in some ways, was more trying and more dangerous than being in a big engagement. A total of 57 citations for meritorious service, with report from one brigade not yet in, is a splendid showing for the 92d Division.

92d Has Comparatively Small Casualty List.

The total casualties suffered by the 92d (colored division since being in France) have just been obtained by me. The division suffered a total of 1,478 casualties. Among the killed were six officers, and one officer died from wounds; 40 enlisted men were listed as "missing," 16 officers and 543 enlisted men were wounded; and 39 officers and 661 enlisted men were gassed. The division's number of gassed is unusually large. A reason is, perhaps, that the colored soldiers in the front line trenches of this division were unusually daring in making raids into the enemy's territory.

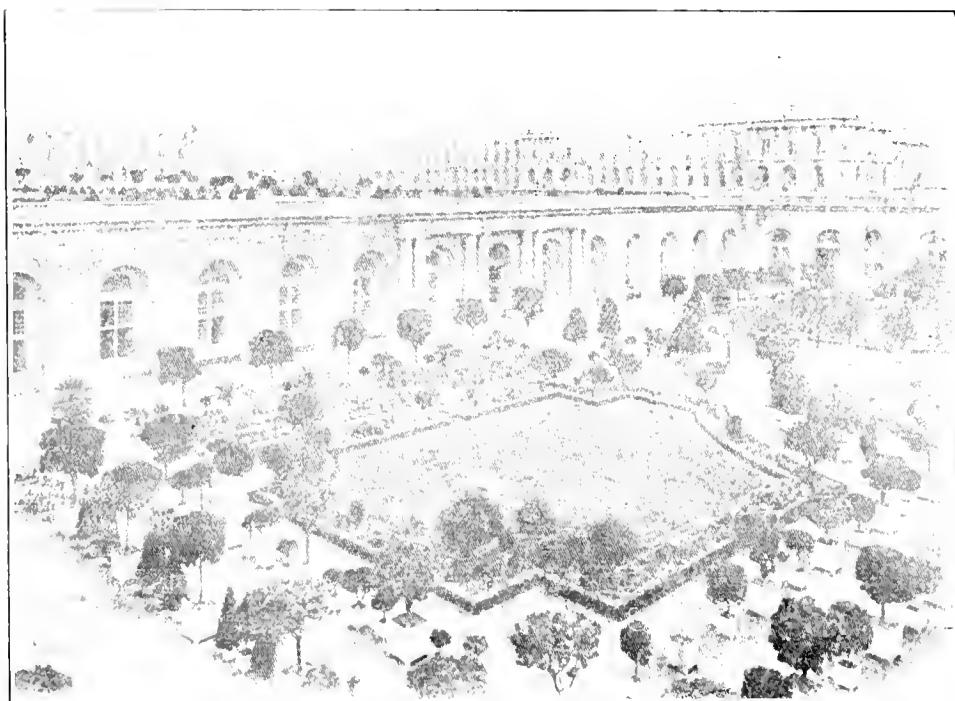
Considering, especially, the desperate advance the colored soldiers of this division made out from Pont-a-Mousson the morning of November 10th, through a valley swept by the heavy German guns of Metz, and nests of German machine guns, the casualty is slight; for on the morning I saw them make the advance, and knowing the dangerous ground they were to cover to make the advance, it appeared miraculous that the division was not wiped out. The casualty in that advance was,

perhaps, as light as it was because of the rapidity with which their men advanced. Officers could not hold them back and the German guns and soldiers could not stop them. They plunged on to Prey and Pagny, and they rushed into the Bois Frehaut, and held for 36 hours after they took it, this place from which picked Moroccan and Sen-

galise troops were forced to retreat in ten minutes after they had entered it. Occupying this Bois Frehaut for 36 hours against a murderous fire from the enemy, remained there until hostilities ceased, it is surprising—a miracle, that the casualty list of the 92d Division did not mount to many times 1478.



War Worker, Bridgeport, Conn.



The Palace at Versales, France

The Seat of the Peaee Conference.

French General Speaks in Highest Terms.

**235 Colored Men in Two Regiments Are Wearing
The Croix de Guerre.**

(By Lester A. Walton in N. Y. Age)

Long before his entry in the great European conflict the American Negro has won enduring fame as a warrior bold. This we learned from the historian and the orator. Quite often we were told however, that the Negro to win laurels on the field properly led. This implication, despite its verbal camouflage, contained the tacit inference that in order for the Negro to win laurels on the field of battle it was necessary that he serve under white officers.

It is, therefore, with a feeling of pride and elation that I tell of the excellent record made by the 370th Infantry, formerly the old Eighth Illinois, which up to October last was officered by colored men from Lieutenant Colonel down.

With sixty-six members of the regiment proudly wearing the Croix de Guerre awarded by the French for conspicuous bravery under fire, thirty of whom were colored officers, it would not seem that the American Negro had been a failure as a leader of men amid shot and shell. This record alone gives the lie to the insidious propaganda

spread throughout France by some fellow Americans of diseased mentality, who are seeking to make it appear that race men have not made good as officers. But this subject I shall discuss at length in another article.

The 370th, like the old 15th New York, 371st and 372nd regiments, was brigaded with the French. The Illinois fighters served under General Vincendom, commander of the 59th French Division, who shortly after the signing of the armistice, sent the regiment the following communication:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men:
"Your efforts have been rewarded. The armistice is signed. The troops of the Entente, to whom the armies of the American Republic have nobly come to join themselves, have vanquished the most powerful instrument of conquest that a nation could forget—the haughty German Army acknowledges itself conquered. However hard our conditions are, the enemy government has accepted them all.

"The 370th R. I. U. S. has contributed largely to the success of the 59th Division and has taken in bitter strife both cannon and machine guns. Its

units, fired by a noble ardor, got at times even beyond the objectives given them by the higher command; they have always wished to be in the front line, for the place of honor is the leading rank.

"They have shown, in the course of our advance, that they are worthy of being there."

Just a day or two before the year of 1918 made its exit from the stage of action, I visited the 370th Regiment, then camped on the outskirts of Le Mans, France. To be sent to Le Mans means that "G. H. Q." has decided to transfer your regiment to the United States as soon as transportation facilities will permit. Fully appreciating the fact that they wuld not be many more weeks on foreign shores, I found officers and men in a jubilant frame of mind. All were anxiously looking forward to seeing relatives and friends once more.

Roberts Lauds His Men.

Colonel T. A. Roberts white, who succeeded Colonel Dennison, is exceedingly fond of his command, and spoke in a complimentary vein of the courage and dash of his officers and men. I learned that quite a number of officers had been killed or injured while putting the Hun to flight. I was agreeably surprised to meet some of the younger officers who were formerly enlisted men from the old 17th N. Y. and the "Buffaloes." They had been promoted after attending training schools in France.

It was a source of great pleasure to meet the officers of the 370th, and to spend a few hours with

them in conversation. I heard many accounts of sacrifice—of how the men for days had marched mile after mile without sufficient food, of how some had heroically met death going over the top, and all to make the world safe for democracy.

Sergeant Matthew Jenkins, a Chicago boy and member of Company F performed one of the most daring feats. Officers and men take great pride in telling how Jenkins, on September 20, 1918, at Mont des Singes, went ahead of his comrades and captured from the Boche a fortified tunnel which he held for thirty-six hours without food or munition, making use of the enemy machine gun and munition until relieved.

French Highly Appreciate.

The high appreciation and affection the French have for the members of the 370th as fighters and comrades is set forth in the following order issued by General Vincendon in December:

"Officers and Soldiers of the 370th R. I. U. S.:
"You are leaving us. The impossibility at this time that the German Army can recover from its defeat, the necessity which is imposed on the people of the Entente of taking up again a normal life, leads the United States to diminish its effectiveness in France. You the chosen to be among the first to return to America. In the name of your comrades of the 59th Division I say to you: Au revoir, in the name of France, thank you."

"The hard and brilliant battles of Chavigny, Lerry and the Bois de Beumont having reduced

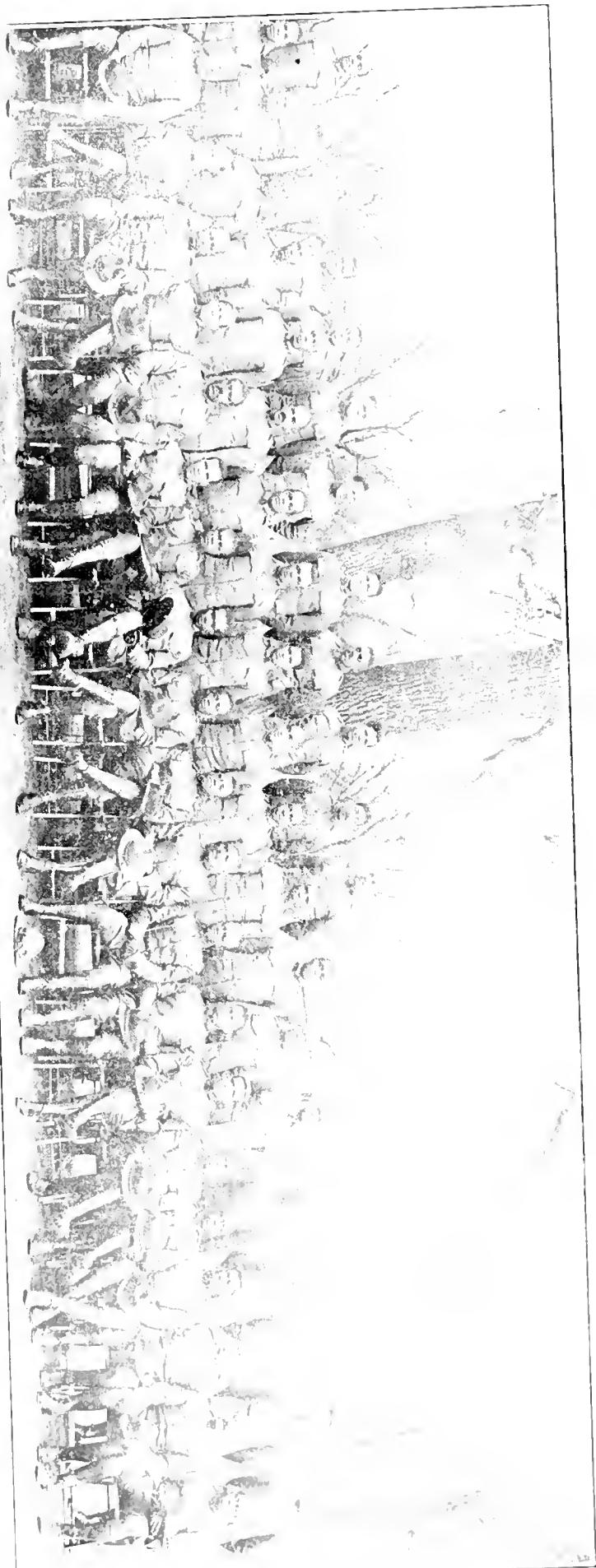
**Colored Officers in Training at Camp Dodge,
Desmoines, Iowa.**

Group No. 2

"The work at DesMoines is progressing very

Over 1,200 men attended the first officers' training school at Ft. DesMoines. It was the 17th R. O. T. C. of first importance. Its quota was drawn from every section of the United States. Secretary Baker, late in the summer of 1917, referring to the DesMoines Camp, said:

The records show it did both.



the effectiveness of the Division, the American government at the disposition of the French High Command in order to reinforce us. You arrived from the trenches of the Argonne.

"We at first, at Marenil-Sur-Oureq in September, admired your fine appearance under arms, the precision of your review and the suppleness of our evolutions that presented to the eye the appearance of silk unrolling in wavy folds. We advanced to the line. Fate placed you on the banks of the Ailette in front of the Bois Mortier. October 12 you occupied the enemy trenches Aeier and Bronze. On the 13th we reached the railroad of Soan-la-Fere, the forest of Saint Gobain, the principal center of resistance of the Hindenburg line was ours.

"November 5 the Serre was at last crossed, the pursuit became active. Prout's battalion distinguished itself at the Val St. Pierre, where it captured a German battery. Patton's battalion crossed the first, the Hirson Railroad at the heights of Aubenton, where the Germans tried to resist. Duncan's battalion took Logny and, carried away by their ardor, could not be stopped short of Gue d'Hossus on November 11, after the armistice. We have hardly time to appreciate you, and already you depart.

"As Lieut. Col. Duncan said November 28, in offering to me your regimental colors as proof of your love for France as an expression of your loyalty to the 59th Division and our Army, you have

given us of your best and you have given it out of the fullness of your hearts.

"The blood of your comrades, who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bond of affection that unites us. We have, besides, the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur."

The above sentiments, so sincerely and ardently expressed, are characteristic of the French. Having been to France and noted the spirit of true comradeship existing between the French soldier and the colored American soldier, I can thoroughly appreciate the statement made by General Vincendou that "the blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bond of affection that unites us."

The 370th Infantry was truly fortunate at having been privileged to fight and die with men whose motto is Liberty, Fraternity, Equality—men who know no color line.

66 Members of the Eighth Illinois Decorated for

The following members of the old Eighth Illinois Regiment have received coveted war decorations:

Colonel T. A. Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel Otis B. Duncan, Major James R. White, Captain John H. Patton, Chester Sanders, John T. Prout, Sam-

uel R. Gynne, Devore J. Warner, George M. Allen, James H. Hall, Stuart Alexander, Mathew Jackson, Lieutenants Park Taneil, Osceolo A. Browning, George Lacey, Frank Robinson, Claudius Ballard, Charles C. Jackson, William Warfield, Samuel Pointer, Lawson Price Lincoln, D. S. Gordon, Robert L. Hurd, Henry N. Shelton, Henry P. Cheatham, Stanley B. Norvell, Roy Tisdell, Thomas A. Reid, Elmer J. Moyers.

Sergeants Norman Henry, Clarence T. Gibson, Matthew Jackson, Cecil Nelson, Howard Templeton, Corporals James R. Brown, Lewis Warner, Joseph Henderson, Macco A. Tervalon, William Stevenson, Elma Laurent.

Privates Nathaniel White, Robert Pride, George B. White, Howard Shiffell, Ulysses Sayles, William Cliff, Hugh Given, Arthur Johnson, Charles T. Morris, Rufus Pitt, George Brown, Oberl Dorsey, William Hurdle, Ross McKissie, Jonas Parton, Harry Pearson, Paul Turlington, Reed J. Brown, Paul Turlington, Reed J. Brown, Paul Johnson, Reedy Jones, Alonzo Keller, Leroy Lindsay, Lavern Massey, Josiah Neveos, Ira Taylor, Jesse Furgeson.

169 Heroes of the Old 15th New York Regiment.

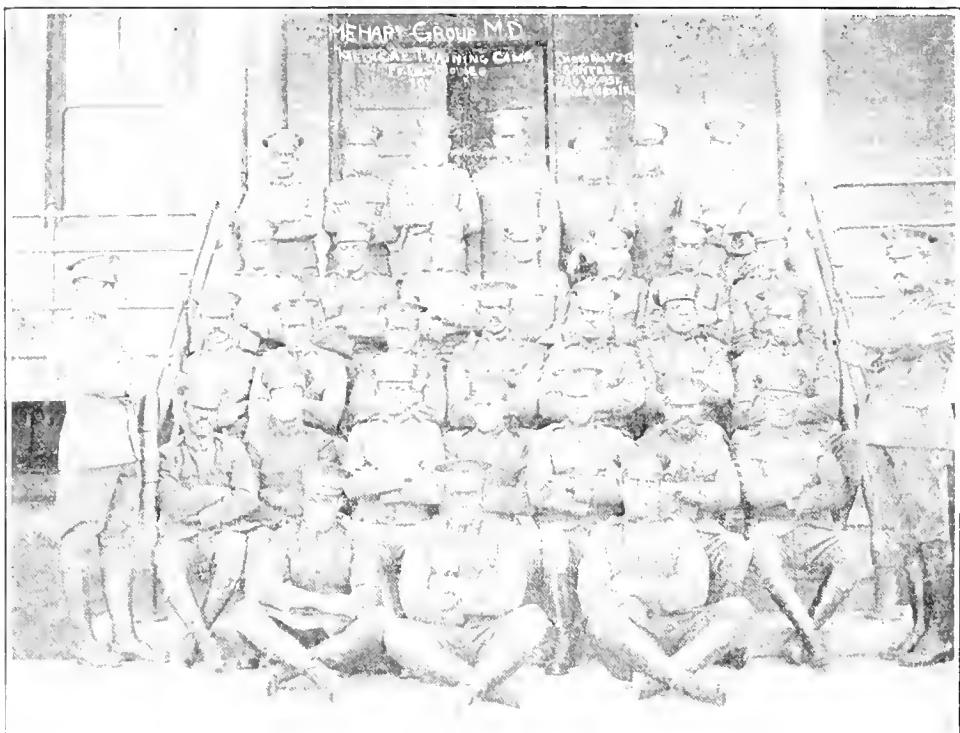
The Following officers and men of the 169th Infantry have been awarded the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action.

Sergt. A. A. Adams, Corp. John Allen, Lieut. R. R. De Armond, Lieut. G. A. Arnston, Corp. Farandus Baker, Sergt. E. W. Barrington, Sergt. M. W. Baron, Sergt. William D. Bartow, Capt. Aarno

T. Bates, Corp. Fletcher Battle, Corp. R. Bean, Corp. J. S. Beckton, Pvt. Myril Billings, Sergt. Ed. Bingham, Lieut. J. C. Bradner, Pvt. Arthur Brokaw, Pvt. H. D. Brown, Pvt. T. W. Brown,

Lient. Elmer C. Bucher, Pvt. Wm. H. Bunn, Sergt. Wm. Butler, 1st Cl. Pvt. J. L. Bush, Sergt. Joseph Carmen, Corp. T. Catto, Corp. G. H. Chapman, Sergt. Maj. Benedict W. Cheeseman, Capt. John H. Clarke, Jr., Lient. P. M. Clendenin, Capt. Frederick W. Cobb, Sergt. Robert Collins, Lient. J. H. Connor, Sergt. Wm. H. Cox, 1st. Sergt. C. D. Davis, Lient. Charles Dean, Pvt. P. Demps, Waggoner Martin Dunbar, Corp. Elmer Earl, Pt. Frank Ellis Sergt. Sam Faunell, Capt. Pobt. F. Ferguson, Jr., Capt. Chas. W. Filmore, Capt. Edward J. Farrell, Capt. Hamilton Fiske, Jr., Capt. Elwin P. D. Fox, Lient. Conrad Fox, Sergt. Richard W. Fowler, Pvt. Bolard Francis, Pvt. B. Frisum, Pvt. L. Freeman,

Sergt. Wm. Gaines, Waggoner Richard O. Goins, Pvt. J. J. Gordon, Lient. R. C. Grimes, Pvt. Stillman Hanna, Pvt. Hugh Hamilton, Pvt. G. E. Hannibal, Pvt. Frank Harden, Pvt. Frank Haethcott, Corp. Ralph Hawkins, Colonel Wm. Hayward, Lient. E. H. Holden, Sup. Sergt. Wm. H. Holliday, Corp. Earl Horton, Pvt. G. Howard, Lient. Stephen H. Howey, Sergt. Major Clarence C. Hudson, Pvt. Gilbert Johnson, Sergt. George Jones, Pvt. Ernest Hunter, Sergt. S. Jackson, Corp. Clarence Johnson, 1st Sgt. De F. Johnson, Gilbert Johnson, Lient. Gorman R. Jones, Sergt. James H. Jones, Pvt. Smithfield Jones, Pvt. J. C. Joynes, Lient. W.



A Group of Meharry Medical College Graduates who won commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps.

H. Keenan, Lieut. Elwin C. King, Lieut. Harold M. Landon, Lieut. Nils H. Larsen.

Major David A. L'esperance, Lieut. W. F. Leland, Pvt. D. W. Lewis, Pvt. W. D. Link, Major Arthur W. Little, Lieut. Walter R. Lockhart, Sergt. B. Lucas, Pvt. Lester A. Marshall, Pvt. Lewis Martin, 1st Sergt. A. J. McArthur, Capt. Seth B. MacClinton, Pvt. Elmer M. Gowan, Pvt. Herbert McGirt, Capt. Connerford McLoughlin, Pvt. L. McVea, 1st Sergt. H. Matthews, 1st Sergt. Jesse A. Miller, 1st Sergt. William H. Milledge, Sergt. E. Mitchell, Pvt. Herbert Mills, Corp. H. Molson, Lieut. E. D. Morey, Sergt. W. Morris, Sergt. G. A. Morton.

Lient. E. A. Nostrand, Sergt. Samuel Nowlin, Capt. John O. Outwater, Lieut. Hugh A. Page, Lieut. Oliver H. Parish, Sergt. C. L. Pawpaw, Pvt. Harvey Perry, Sergt. Clinton Peterson, Lieut. Col. W. A. Pickering, Lieut. Richardson Pratt, 1st Sergt. John Pratt, Sergt. H. D. Primas, Pvt. Jeremiah Reed, Lieut. Durant Rice, Pvt. John Rice, Sergt. Samuel Richardson, Sergt. Charles Risk,

Pvt. F. Ritchie, Lieut. G. S. Robb, Corp Fred Rogers, Pvt. Lionel Rogers, Pvt. George Rose, Lieut. R. M. Rowland, Sergt. Percy Russell, Sergt. L. Sanders, Pvt. William Sanford, Lieut. H. J. Argent, Pvt. Marshall Scott, Capt. Lewis E. Shaw, Capt. Samuel Shethan, Lieut. Hayt Sherman.

Major G. Franklin Shields, Pvt. A. Simpson, 1st Sergt. Bertrand U. Smith, Pvt. Daniel Smith, Sergt. Herman Smith, Major Lorillard Spencer, Sergt. J. T. Stevens, Corp. Dan Storms, Lieut. George E. Stowell, Corp. T. W. Taylor, Lieut. Frank B. Thompson, Sergt. Lloyd Thompson, Sergt. George Calaska, Lieut. D. H. Vaughan, Corp. R. W. Smith.

Capt. Edward A. Walton, Capt. Charles Warren, Sergt. Leon Washington, Pvt. Casper White, Capt. James D. White, Sergt. Jay White, Sergt. Jesse J. White, 1st Sergt. C. E. Williams, Pvt. Robert Williams, Sergt. Reaves Willis, Pvt. H. Wiggington, Sergt. L. Wilson, Pvt. Tim Winston, Sergt. E. Woods, Pvt. George Wood, Lieut. A. D. Worsham, Sergt. E. C. Wright.

Ex-Kaiser Whelhelm of Germany

The Chief Conspirator.



THIS IS WHY HE QUIT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Casual companies No. 234 of Mississippi (Negroes) was among the 2,084 American troops arriving here today from Brest aboard the transport Stockholm. With the exception of 400 casual officers and men of various branches of the service and 14 nurses and 18 civilians, the troops were Negroes, largely of the 93d Division.

When the Negro fighters saw a boat carrying

more than a thousand of their friends to greet them, they gave three cheers and the famous band of New York's own "Black Watch" on the Stockholm played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," followed by popular southern airs.

Col. William Hayward, commander of the 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th Regiment (Negroes), New York National Guard, was aboard the vessel

with his regiment.

"I am proud of my men," declared Col. Hayward, "there isn't a braver or cleaner lot of men in the United States army or any other army than the old 15th Regiment of New York National Guards. It certainly is a great feeling to be part of an organization of fighters which, in addition to having 191 of its members cited for valorous deeds in action, was also decorated as a unit."

Face Great Dangers

"Our men bore up like true soldiers when in the face of greatest dangers. There wasn't a single whimper at any time, and they were always on the job ready to go wherever directed, regardless of perils. Our colored fighters cared less for shell fire than any white man that ever breathed."

"At one period we were under shell fire for 191 days," he continued. "It was hell, but those boys faced the music, every mother's son of them, and they fought like tigers. We held one trench for 91 days without relief and were raided every night, but we captured a large number of prisoners. Through the magnanimity of the French, ours was the first unit of allied fighters to reach the Rhine. We went down as an advance guard of the French army of occupation."

Negroes Scare Huns.

"Bloodthirsty black men" was the German impression of the Negro fighters contained in a copy of an official report which fell into the hands of the Americans, according to Col. Hayward.

The steamer *Regina* arrived this afternoon with 2,037 troops. Units aboard included a detachment of the 369th (Negro) Infantry of New York; a detachment of the 163d Infantry and casuals.

Sergt. Henry Johnson of Albany, N. Y., whose exploits were cabled by correspondents and whom Col. Hayward referred to as the regiment's hero, returned with the Croix de Guerre with one star and one palm. He routed a party of German snipers at Bois-Hamzey in the Argonne on May 5, when he is credited with having killed four of the enemy and wounded 32 others. Describing his experiences, he said:

"After several of my comrades had fallen and I had run out of ammunition, I began to bat a couple of Germans over the head with the butt of my rifle, and then I ripped into them with my French bolo knife. Finally one German got me around the shoulders and threw me. We fought for a half an hour. I was shot in two or three places, cut on the hip and bayoneted in the leg."

Johnson wears a silver plate in his foot

Commercial Appeal, Feb. 13, 1919.

Colonel Charles Young.
One of the three Negro West Point
Graduates.



Major James R. White,
370th U. S. Infantry

Palace, formerly occupied by Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, forfeited by
not keeping faith with humanity.

The Negro Signal Unit.

In a letter dated at La Mans, France, he tells of the laurels won by the 325th Field Signal Battalion, the only signal unit composed of colored troops in the American Army, which exhibited rare courage and skill under fire. Many officers and men of the Eighth Illinois were recommended for the Croix de Guerre. The letter follows:

That the task of maintaining connection between headquarters and the various fighting units of the American Expeditionary Forces was as dangerous as the work of the combatant regiments is vividly shewn by Ralph W. Tyler, the accredited representative of the Committee on Public Information.

One of the units of the American army to arrive here enroute for embarkation to America that has made good, without having the glamour and spectacular settings of combat is the 325th Field Signal Battalion of the 92nd Army Division, the only colored signal unit in the American Army. While this Battalion has not had to occupy front-line trenches, make raids for prisoners, or march in battle formation into big engagements, it must not be supposed that it did not have a dangerous, and a very dangerous, duty to perform. The boys of this Battalion had to string the wires for telegraphic and telephonic connections at times when

the enemy guns were trained upon them, so, in many respects, their duty took them into situations fully as dangerous as combatant units.

This battalion is composed of all young colored men, save the lieutenant-colonel, major, and two or three white line officers. They are all, with few exceptions, college or high school boys, not a few of them experts in radio and electric engineering, and these who were not experts in the work when the battalion was formed, are now most proficient men. Major Spencer, now lieutenant-colonel, who was responsible for the formation of this unit, was firm in the belief that colored boys could make good, and he has remained with it long enough to experience his belief becoming a realization.

After arriving at Brest June 19, the battalion proceeded to Vitrey, and from that town began a four-day hike to Bourbonne-les-Bains, a distance of more than 20 miles. From this point, it proceeded, after a few days, to Voisey, and at Voisey the boys got their first taste of what was to be, later, their daily duties. Here the radio company received its quota of the latest type of French instruments, a battery plant was established and a full supply of telephones and wire was issued to companies B and C. Here, too, the Infantry Signal

Platoons of the battalion joined the outfit and shared in the training.

First Test of Real Courage

The first test of real courage given the men, and their first introduction into real fighting, in addition to stringing wires and sending and receiving radio messages, came on the afternoon of September 27, when a party of liaison men, including the colonel and Lieut. Herbert, latter being colored, advanced beyond the Battalion P. C. and at the suggestion of a French soldier, turned to the left. They soon found themselves beyond their lines and directly in front of a German machine gun nest. The colonel divided his men into small groups and advanced on the enemy's position. This sortie resulted in the signal boys capturing eight German prisoners and two machine guns, but the attack caused the loss of Corporal Charles E. Boykin, who did not return. Two days later, during general advance, Sergt. Henry E. Moody of the Battalion was mortally wounded while at his post. Boykin was killed outright, while Sergt. Moody died in the hospital from wounds received—these being the first two of the Signal Battalion to make the supreme sacrifice.

On the 10th of October the 92nd Division took over the Marbache sector relieving the 167th French Division, and here also the 325th Field Signal Battalion took over all existing lines of

communications and in the days following installed new lines and maintained connections between the various units of the 92nd Division. This was no small duty, when it is remembered that an army "sector" extends over a wide area of many square miles, including in it from 50 to 100 cities and towns. The Marbache sector was an active front, and time and time again did these boys go ahead repairing lines, establishing new communications under shell fire, with no thought of personal danger inspired only with that ideal of the Signal Corps man: Get communication through at any cost, but get it through.

On the morning of November 10, when the Second Army launched its attack on the famous Hindenburg line before Metz, the 92nd Division, which I was with during this attack, was holding the line of Vandieres-St. Mihiel-Xon Norry. During the entire engagement, which lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning of the 10th to 11 a. m. of the 11th, the entire Signal Corps functioned splendidly, and, as one man, keeping up communications, installing new lines, repairing those shelled out.

German Shell Exploded in Dugout.

In writing the "finis" to this brief mention of this important army unit made up of young colored men, it is fitting that I tell of the particular work done by the boys of the 1st Platoon on the first day of the Metz battle. Shortly after

the barrage was lifted, the big guns of the enemy began shelling Pont-a-Mousson. The first shells, as I vividly recall, hit on the edge of the city, and then gradually they began peppering the Signal Battalion's station. Sergt. Rufus B. Atwood of the 1st Platoon was seated in the cellar near the switchboard; Private Ergar White was operating the switchboard, and Private Clark the buzzerphone. Several officers and men were standing in the "dugout" cellar. Suddenly a German shell struck the top, passed through the ceiling and wall, and exploded, making havoc of the cellar.

Lient. Walker, colored, who arrived just at this time, displayed admirable courage. He took immediate charge and directed things. Sergt. Atwood tried out the switchboard and found all lines broken. He found, on trying it, the buzzer-

phone out. Private White then received orders to stay on the switchboard, and Corporal Adolphus Johnson on the buzzerphone. The 12 drop monocord board was nailed up by White, and then began the connecting up of the lines from the outside to the monocord board. All this time the shelling around this point by the Germans was fierce and deadly, shells hitting all around the boys, struck a nearby ammunition dump causing the explosion of thousands of rounds of ammunition, which caused a terrific shock and all lights to be extinguished. But still these men worked on, and would not leave this dangerous post, a veritable target for the enemy's big guns, until the lieutenant of the military police arrived and ordered them out.

—N. Y. Age, Jan. 25th.





General John J. Pershing,
Commander-in-chief of American Expeditionary Forces



African Troops Being Inspected.

The Looking Glass.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER MORALLY AND PHYSICALLY UP TO STANDARD.

One of the surprises of the war was the high moral and physical record of Negro draftees and soldiers.

Dr. R. R. Morton visited France at the special invitation of President Wilson, and while there he visited many places made immortal by the bravery of Negroes in the United States uniform.

In a special report Dr. Morton states that General Foch said that there were no braver men in the entire allied forces than the American Negro. He states in his report that an old French lady shook hands with him and exclaimed that she desired to thank him and the American colored soldiers for SAVING FRANCE.

He said the French impression of the Negro's moral status was most flattering, and that General Pershing spoke in the highest praise of the conduct of the American Negro soldiers. A French officer told him that 6,000 white soldiers were sent back in one consignment from the front for deficiency and that there was but one company in the entire 92nd division of colored men which showed deficiency, and that investigation had shown that that company had been "thrown in," before it was properly trained.

THE 369th INFANTRY.

This regiment was formerly the 15th New York National Guard.

The Philadelphia, Pa., Evening Bulletin comments on French fairness in citations for bravery, as follows:

"Among the honors which France has bestowed upon American soldiers none is more interesting than the "citation" by which the entire 369th Regiment is given the coveted Croix de Guerre or war cross. This regiment was composed wholly of colored troops, although the higher officers were white men of long military experience. Originally a New York unit, its reenlists came from many states.

The citation is for gallantry in the September and October offensive in the Champagne sector, and while it deals in considerable detail with the valor of particular officers, it praises the courage and tenacity of the whole regiment, which suffered heavy losses. Only a few regiments have received such distinction, for the French are chary about distributing honors, lest they become cheap.

The incident illustrates the lack of racial prejudice in the French. It has been said that in the first year of the war France would have been defeated had it not been for the services—largely voluntary—of African troops, who rushed to her

aid and displayed prodigies of valor. They broke the German line and reached the open, but lacking support, had to retire.

American colored troops have done their whole duty in this war. This country should not be less willing than France to give full acknowledgement of their services."²

The citation reads:

"Citation for Croix de Guerre, awarded 369th Regiment d'Infanterie, U. S. (formerly the Fifteenth New York Infantry), for its operations as a combat unit of a French division in the great offensive in Champagne, September and October, 1918, by the French Commanding General. Under command of Col. C. E. L. Ward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the battle of Mount Vézelois. P. G. D., indomitably, and braver of Major Collier, leader of Major Sweeny's regiments, who led them. Major Collier, a true leader of men; the 369th R. I. L. S., engaged in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September, 1918, stormed over the enemy positions energetically defended, took, after hard fighting, the crest of St. Mihiel, fought at soles and brought back his command in a great number of mine-gouges."³

BLACK FRENCH TROOPS

Regarding the colored troops, one might reader, in "Indicates Negroes," Milwaukee, Wis., Free Press says:

A fleturesque feature in the narration of victory was the place of honor given by France to two regiments. Out of many of colored Af-

icans, soldiers of proven valor, the lead was assigned to the Moroccans and the Foreign Legion, singled out from a body of troops.

But even the spectacular Foreign Legion pales beside the Moroccan Division:

The French troops which last May barred Von Arnim, the German general, from debouching from Mount Kemmel against Mount Catz, included the famous Moroccan Division, which formed a part of the wonderful Iron Corps which was brought up from the Nancy region. Foreign soldiers and Algerian Tirailleurs are brigaded in the Moroccan Division, making it one of the elite and indeed the finest units of the French army. The Americans, too, should be encouraged to form colored regiments during the war, particularly in the commanding officers' case. In 1915, at the Aisne, a colored took part in the defense of Vauquois, while the Americans were engaged in the assault.

Presented prominently in the report of President Wilson to the American people, but seen in afterwinds dimmed the American star of our neutrality. At the beginning of Hindenburg's offensive last May, the Moroccans were scattered northward, seconding Classem's and Alphonse's, and later were moved to the north to take part in the struggle for possession of the ridges of Mont Ypres and the coastal ports. During this attack, General Mangin reported that colored troops were fighting like demons,

The Moroccans, like all French colored troops, wear yellow khaki instead of the usual horizontal uniform. Members of the Foreign Legion wear the blood-red shoulder braid of the Legion of Honor. Their division has been four times cited as a unit for bravery in the field.

The Somalis and South African Negroes have covered themselves with glory:

The Somali Battalion, reenited in Somaliland, are strict Mohammedans, never touching wine or alcohol. The Somalis are very independent in character and hard to deal with, but their French officers are accustomed to these freedom-loving tribesmen, and by appealing to their pride of race and their self-respect, obtain their devoted obedience. They learn to handle modern infantry weapons quickly, and excel in grenade-throwing and rifle and machine-gun practice, for these are men of intelligence and full of initiative.

Two hundred and sixty-four personal citations for bravery were won by the Negro soldiers of a single Somali battalion since it was landed in France, June, 1916. Of these 190 were gained in the fierce battles along the Aisne and the remainder in the vicinity of Verdun.

In South Africa 40,000 Negroes were serving in Botha's command, while in the winter of 1916-17 there were between 6,000 and 7,000 Kafir-Zulus and Basutos laboring in France. The Crisis,

NINETY-SECOND DIVISION Black stevedores from Mississippi, Virginia,

Alabama and the Carolinas, numbering more than the entire 92nd Division, packed and unpacked the American Expeditionary Force with a rapidity that startled the world. Rear Admiral and General McClure cited several regiments for work showing unusual efficiency. The "Leviathan," formerly the German steamship "Vaterland," was unloaded and coaled, in competition with other white and black stevedores, by Company A, 301st Stevedore Regiment, in 56 hours. This set the world record. Surely, America should be proud of her black laborers, as well as her black fighters.

There were places where the French said it would take one year to run the Hms completely out, that the 92nd Division cleaned up in seventy hours. If they took a yard of ground they held it and knew no retreat, they refused to be taken as prisoners, it was win or die.

When the 365th and 367th "went over" Sunday, November 10, they told all that "we are going out to win, no commands go and don't send us any food. Just let the 317th ammunition trail through and when we get in Metz we will then call for food." The armistice robbed them of their victory as they were called back when they lacked about one hour of being in Metz.

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The 368th went into the Argonne Forest and stayed three days without artillery protection and had no other weapons but the infil rifle and ma-

chine gun, and when a certain unit relieved them, with their own artillery, it only lasted one half day. The 368th went over the top without a barrage and lost a number of boys. The casualties were not the fault of the battalion, but because the artillery was not backing them up, yet, when help came, they were fighting to the last.

The 92nd Division planted the three American flags in Metz. The 365th took Hill 403 at Point monseon Font without a barrage.

YANKS ENTER FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

"St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29.—American soldiers in Europe can have the option of returning to this country when demobilized or of matriculating at universities in England and France at the expense of the government. Already 350,000 have made application to enter foreign universities. Several soldiers who were musicians, but serving in the ranks, will take advantage of the musical courses at Paris, it is claimed. Numbering among the Yanks who desired to take courses offered were former students of Fisk, Howard, Taledge and Atlanta universities."—Chicago Defender.

FEARFUL GROUNDS

Hun Prisoner—Batt. Colored S. Unit 7, Orléans, Admiralty.

By International News Service.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19.—In the field artillery training camp at Coquidim, France, where the

units of the Dixie Division, now stationed at Camp Gordon, received their finishing touches, there was a large number of German and Austrian prisoners at work or in stockades. The southern men were proud of the manner in which Negro soldiers of the South guarded the Hun prisoners.

"There wasn't a single chance in the world for a prisoner to get away as long as a Georgia Negro, equipped with a bayonet, was on the job," said one of the Savannah men in the 117th. "The Negro guards made no bones about their desire to be given the opportunity of seeing what 'sho-muff' bayonet fighting felt like, and the German prisoners feared them worse than they did anything on earth. When a Georgia Negro guard ordered Fritzie, at the point of a bayonet, to 'lif dat garbage can to dat wagon an' show some 'peek,' Fritz gave an exhibition of perfect obedience never witnessed by officers of the kaiser.

"Three or four hundred Hun prisoners were often assigned to a single guard and never one attempted to get away. In the first place they were well fed and housed and were much better off than they were in the German army, and in the second place they had a mortal dread of cold steel and a tremendous respect for the Negro soldier's ability to use it."

"While fearing the American Negro soldiers worse than they did the kaiser, the Fritzes were deeply interested in the singing of the colored troops. We could see no sign of singing colored soldiers

marched by where the Hun prisoners were working industry was suspended while the prisoners listened in amazement.

"One of them expressed to me his intense surprise that such fighters could sing so beautifully."

--*Commercial Appeal*.

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A report is current that after a drive on the Western European front, and the "black Americans had gloriously hammered their way through the Hun lines, that the brigade commander summoned the colonel of a Negro regiment before him and demanded to know in terse military fashion why that colored had not maintained better control over his troops, and why, above everything else, he had not 'stopped' his men and kept them from passing beyond their appointed objective, and, in fact, hacking their way through ahead of their own protective barrage.

"Stop them?" queried the colonel. "Stop them? Hell, man, how could you expect me to stop them, when the whole German army couldn't do it?" Knights of Columbus War News Service.

James P. McKinney of Greenville, S. C., attached to the Headquarters Company of the 381st Infantry, was wounded in the right arm by shrapnel in the "Big Stunt." Gas infection set in and he was invalided out of service.

"If there is anything in this war that the Negro troops missed," said McKinney, telling of his experiences, "I certainly never heard of it. Explosive bullets, liquid fire, high explosives, gas and all the horrors of war were certainly turned loose on us. But just the same, the Negro troops went through it, and when it came to the final test we proved ourselves better men than the Germans. This was especially true when it came to fighting at close quarters. Jerry would not fight with the bayonet against the Negro troops, and that was all there was to it."

— — —

"The Hun would stand out there and pump a machine gun at us -750 shots to the minute, but when we came up close to him he would yell 'Kamerad!' and hold up his hands."

--*New York Evening Sun*.

Conclusion.

History abounds in striking narratives of chivalry and heroism; of profound statesmanship, and bitter national struggles; but its most brilliantly illumined pages are those that record the proud achievements of soldiers in their efforts for the supremacy.

Sparta had her Thermopylae; Haiti her L'Onverture and Dessalines; Scotland had her Bannockburn and immortal Bruce. The Negro soldiers who shattered Von Hindenburg's line deserve a place on a pedestal among the highest. If not, why not?

I hope by this time the reader has seen enough of the Negro soldier to appreciate his sterling worth. For the very foundation of the Republic, from the Revolution to Metz, give evidence of his unequalled support. It is unnecessary to state that among the first blood shed for American freedom was that of Crispus Attucks, a Negro. Today in Boston there stands a monument erected to the memory of Attucks and his three comrades who, with him, made the supreme sacrifice. That monument bears the following inscription, which indicates the high esteem in which the Massachusetts people hold the four martyred heroes:

"Long as in Freedom's cause the wise contend,
Dear to your country shall your fame extend;

While to the world the lettered stone shall tell
Where Caldwell, Attucks, Gray and Maverick
fell."

Who could select a more pregnant text for a sublime eulogy? History—ancient, mediaeval and modern—shrink from the monumental task of furnishing a superior. When the days of human disinterestedness is over; when truth against error is granted an audience at the eternal bar of justice, the true historian, dipping his quill into the meteoric flash of absolute erudition, will ascribe to the Negro the first place as a brave, sacrificing and gallant soldier.

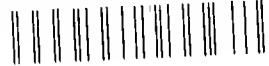
He fought to make America free from the galling yoke of King George. He helped to emphasize the doctrine of the freedom of the seas in 1912. He bared his sable breast to make the Union "one and inseparable, now and forever," in 1861—not half free and half slave, but all free. He helped to stand Cuba upon her feet among free nations. He has "gone over the top" in France and added his mite in an effort to "make the world a decent place to live in." But, remember, he loves peace! His character is exemplified in the words of a famous European statesman, who, in delivering an oration over the sacred bier of his soldier friend, said: "He loved peace—he loved it so well he fought for it."

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